

Notes on Cerambycidae (Coleoptera).

By A. B. CHAMPLAIN, H. B. KIRK and J. N. KNULL,
Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry.

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XYLOTRECHUS ACERIS Fisher.—This species was found infesting red maple (*Acer rubrum*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*).

The larval workings cause galls, usually after the species has emerged, on the smooth trunks and branches of the infested trees. Often stems four inches in diameter are attacked.

This species, unlike the preceding, does not girdle branches, but mines the heart wood to such an extent that the part above the injury is often broken off by the wind. Several adults will often emerge from one infested area.

XYLOTRECHUS COLONUS Fab.—Adults were reared May 22, from dead hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) log collected at Montebello, Pennsylvania.

CLYTOLEPTUS TRISTIS Csy.—This is merely a black form of *C. albofasciatus* Lap., and all color gradations of intermediate forms may be found. Many of these forms have been reared from the same infested grape stem in our cages, and we have observed them mating. It therefore seems quite logical to consider *C. tristis* Csy. a synonym of *C. albofasciatus* Lap.

CLYTUS MARGINICOLLIS Cast.—An adult of this species was collected at Piseguit Brook, eighteen miles south of Bathurst, New Brunswick, on June 24.

CYRTOPHORUS VERRUCOSUS Oliv.—Adults were reared from dead blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*) and redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) collected in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PURPURICENUS AXILLARIS Hald.—This species was found doing considerable damage to the lower branches of swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) near Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, branches over two inches in diameter often being pruned.

One egg seems to be laid to a branch, and as the larva works down toward the trunk of the tree it mines through the heartwood of the branch and branchlets as it goes, often pruning the

latter. The large galleries, which are often over two feet in length, are tightly packed with frass. The larva usually falls in the pruned branch; however, it may remain in the stub. Larvae have been observed to work into the main trunks of infested trees from the branches.

BATYLE SUTURALIS Say—Reared from various species of hickory collected at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania.

PSENO CERUS SUPERNOTATUS Say—Adults were reared from the dead branches of *Ulmus*, tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), willow and Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) collected in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PSAPHAROCHRUS QUADRIGIBBUS Say—In the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, this species was found breeding in the wood of dead redbud (*Cercis canadensis*).

AEGOMORPHUS DECIPIENS Hald.—Adults were reared from the dead wood of linden (*Tilia americana*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), sweet cherry and blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*) at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

LEPTOSTYLUS ACULIFER Say—This species was reared from partly decayed redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and from the trunk of a dead gumbo limbo (*Bursera simaruba*) at Paradise Key, Florida.

ASTYLIDIUS PARVUS Lec.—In the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, this species was reared from the dead branches of poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and elm.

LEIOPUS VARIEGATUS Hald.—The species has been reared from the dead branches of Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) and honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

LEPTURGES SYMMETRICUS Hald.—Adults were reared from the dead branches of linden (*Tilia americana*) and box elder (*Acer negundo*).

LEPTURGES REGULARIS Lec.—This species was found breeding in the dead branches of buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*) at Columbus, Ohio.

LEPTURGES SIGNATUS Lec.—In the vicinity of Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, this species has been reared from the dead branches of red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), beech (*Fagus americana*), poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and hickory.

LEPTURGES QUERCI Fitch—Adults were reared from the dead branches of the following trees collected at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: American elm (*Ulmus americana*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) and linden (*Tilia americana*).

LEPTURGES FACETUS Say—Adults were reared from the dead branches of *Crategus crus-galli* collected at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

EUPOGONIUS VESTITUS Say—Adults were reared June 16 from dead honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) branches collected at Rockville, Pennsylvania, and from dead branches of poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), linden (*Tilia americana*), white oak and black oak.

EUPOGONIUS PUBESCENS Lec.—This species breeds in the small dead branches of linden (*Tilia americana*) in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

EUPOGONIUS SUBARMATUS Lec.—At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, adults were reared from the dead branches of linden (*Tilia americana*).

SAPERDA LATERALIS Fab.—Adults were reared from the dead branches of poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) collected at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania.

GENUS OBEREA Muls.—Several of the species of this genus were found to have a two-year life cycle. The following is a list of host plants in which *Oberca* larvae were found working in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), *Prunus pennsylvanica*, *Prunus avium*, *Prunus americana*, sweet cherry, *Cornus amomum*, *Cornus alternifolia*, *Cornus florida*, apple, peach, *Viburnum dentatum*, *Viburnum acerfolium*, *Crataegus*, *Alnus*, *Ulmus fulva*, *Amelanchier canadensis*, *Aster macrophyllus*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, *Anemone virginiana*, *Solidago graminifolia*, *Solidago serotina*, *Solidago juncea*, *Solidago caesia* and *Scutellaria*.

OBEREA MYOPS Hald.—This species, which is often placed erroneously as a variety of *O. tripunctata* Sived., does considerable damage to living *Rhododendron* in the nurseries around Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It breeds in *Kalmia* also.

OBEREA RUFICOLLIS Fab.—This species was found breeding in the stems of living spice bush (*Benzoin aestivale*). Adults were reared June 12 from material collected at Rockville, Pennsylvania.

Two New Spiders from the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina (*Araneina*).

By C. R. CROSBY and S. C. BISHOP.

In 1923 the writers collected during October in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Two of the most interesting spiders taken on the trip are described below.

The genus *Leptoneta* is represented in Europe by fourteen species, which are treated in an excellent monograph by L. Fage (Arch. Zool. Exp. ser. 5, vol. 10: 479-576, 1913). Most of the species inhabit caves, but some are found above ground in the moss of deep forests in the mountains. Heretofore the genus has been known in America from one species described by Banks as *L. californica* from a single female from Mt. Diablo, Contra Costa County, California.

The spiders of the genus *Leptoneta* are remarkable for the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the tibia of the male palpus. On the side of this segment there is borne a long stiff hair, which toward the end is flattened, grooved and somewhat twisted. This grooved tip serves to hold the end of a long and very slender hair which arises nearer the base of the segment (Fig. 1). The function of this structure is probably auditory, and is doubtless an adaptation resulting from the subterranean habits of most members of the genus. It reminds one of the radio device known as the crystal detector.

The following species was collected by sifting decaying leaves under *Rhododendrons* in deep woods.

Leptoneta silvicultrix n. sp.

♂. Length, 1.5 mm. Cephalothorax yellowish white lightly tinged with brownish near the margin, broadly oval, narrower